





## The War Feeling.

Our telegraphic despatches indicate that the north and west are coming to the support of the federal government with great unanimity and enthusiasm. The people mean to stand by the stars and stripes and the old government. It has a mighty prestige in its name, and is sure to triumph gloriously in the end.

Our own state shares in the general devotion to the welfare of the country, and will furnish fully her share of men and money. The people have willed it—the rebels must be put down—after that we can settle the terms of adjustment.

## Editorial Correspondence.

Madison, April 16.

The joint select committee on the war bill reported this morning, making the bonds run 5 years at 6 per cent, increasing the amount to be placed at the disposal of the governor to \$200,000 and permitting the fund to be used to meet expenses as they accrue. Several other amendments were adopted. It was passed in the senate with only one dissenting vote, Mr. Canning, of Ozaukee, though some of the democratic members came to the vote reluctantly, and Mr. Maxon gave the personal liberty bill and republicanism a parting shot.

After disposing of this bill, the report of the bank committee was presented, and occupied some time.

In the assembly the bill was met with several proposed amendments. Among them was one to reduce the proposed fund to \$100,000, which was rejected—21 ayes, 46 nays. It was finally passed as it came from the senate, by a large vote.

With the exception of Senator Canning and Mr. Keogh of Milwaukee, who made one of his usual exhibitions, I saw very little or no factional opposition to the bill, although an affirmative vote was reluctantly drawn from them.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Atwood, of this city, effectively rebuked Keogh's dirty partisan flings by announcing a despatch from Milwaukee that two of the military companies there had offered their services to the Governor, and the letters received from prominent residents of the city, gave assurances that 500 men could be enlisted there. It is understood that the Governor had issued his requisitions for troops.

## H.

JUDGE LANE OF ALABAMA.—The appointment of Hon. George W. Lane U. S. district judge of Alabama, creates quite a flutter among the southerners. One journal informs Mr. Lane that Alabama is now a "foreign country," and threatens to punish him for treason if he enters upon his office. Another thinks it may be a trick "to draw pay from the federal treasury without performing any duties," or that the telegraph may have made a mistake in naming Alabama instead of Indiana, where the Lane family is most numerous. Judge Lane says that he will accept and will hold his court too. He has a brother, quite as strong a Unionist as himself, who is also a candidate for governor of the state.

Gen. Cameron has taken a decided stand in regard to such officers as exhibit any hesitation about obeying orders. Some of them intimated an indisposition to go south, and he immediately signified that whoever raised that point, or any other concerning the performance of duty, should be immediately stricken from the roll of the army. Let us have none but men who believe in the Stars and Stripes and the American Eagle on guard.

THE PALMETTO FLAG.—Our readers have noticed in the telegraphic despatches from Philadelphia, that a mob had attacked the "Palmetto Flag" office. This is a secession newspaper which has recently been established there, that justifies the treason of the confederate states, and advocates the dissolution of the Union. Such sentiments are exceedingly unpopular throughout the north, whether coming from newspapers or individuals, and it is not surprising that the people adopt their own methods of punishment. We have a copy of the "Palmetto Flag," and do not wonder, after reading it, that it excited the indignation of the patriotic Pennsylvanians.

A despatch from Washington says that the Government is utterly at a loss to understand the failure of the fleet to act. The subject will be made the matter of official inquiry.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.—One company and a portion of another, United States troops from Fort Bigely, passed through this city to-day at 2:45 P. M. They are of the heavy artillery, under the command of Major Pemberton, and number 120 men. Their destination is New York.

The arrival of these troops was telegraphed to this city forenoon, and expecting the whole number, some 300 on their way from Minnesota, about two thousand people gathered at the depot to see and greet them. As the cars approached, a salute was fired by our citizens, and the troops were received with cheers, music and the waving of flags. The assemblage of so many people on such an occasion shows the intense war feeling which exists in the community.

The train continued on its way over the Northwestern road, stopping only a few minutes in this place.

NO MORE PAPER FOR MINERAL.—The miners in the vicinity of Fairplay held a meeting on Saturday last for the purpose of taking action upon the state of the currency circulating among them, and resolved that after the 15th of April they would insist upon half gold and silver for their mineral, and after the first of May they would take nothing but hard money. They also passed a resolution that English sovereigns should only be taken at their actual value, (\$4.85), instead of \$4.90, which has heretofore been their current value among miners.—Shellsburg Local.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

Quavers from the Capital—No. 7.

## THE PAINTINGS IN THE ROTUNDA.

In making the circuit of the rotunda, in order to introduce your readers to the splendid historical paintings, and to indulge in such encomiums as the events they are designed to commemorate may suggest, I propose, as I intimated in my former letter, to take the subjects up in chronological order.

As these paintings are all of a national character and commemorative of national events, the artist has very considerably commenced at the beginning, and opened the gallery with the "Landing of Columbus." This picture was painted by Vanderlyn, and is considered by many to be one of the finest specimens of the art. Yet there are those who think it defective in perspective and artistic effect generally; and I may as well say here that there is such a diversity of opinion with regard to these paintings as works of art, I shall make no comparisons in attempting to describe them in that respect. I examined them not as the critic, but as the student; seeking not to discover the false but the true.

"And from the subject's heart, the moral drew." The scene chosen by the artist to introduce the navigator whose

"Purpose bold  
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths  
Of all the western world, were his to wash  
or his to bury."

was his own memorable landing at San Salvador on the morning of the 12th of October, 1492. Columbus is portrayed as "richly attired, bearing the royal standard, and with a drawn sword in his hand" accompanied by a number of his comrades in the act of taking possession of the "New World."

Although the avowed object of the good Isabella in patronizing the expedition was "the glory of the nation in the extension of Christianity," yet the triumphant bearing of the admiral as portrayed by the artist, smacks rather of the ambitious adventurer than the lowly missionary. This may be accounted for on the ground that Ferdinand was said to have been actuated by "ambitious and avaricious motives" in granting his support to the expedition.

The background of the painting exhibits an angle of the verdant shore and the ocean with three small vessels at anchor in the distance, presumed to be intended to represent the flag ship Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina.

In the foreground are several natives, or aborigines, to whom Columbus gave the name Indians, as his presumption was that he had landed upon one of the East India Islands. These natives appear in "nature's simple garb," and show unmistakably by every feature, expression and sign, an original docility and magnanimity of character. It is impossible to study this picture without falling involuntarily into the same train of reflection induced by a contemplation of the statue, which was the subject of a former letter. So irresistibly is the mind impressed with the nobleness of primitive aboriginal character, as compared with such character under the training of a so-called civilization, that its universal diffusion would seem a doubtful success. That such docility and magnanimity were the leading characteristics of the original natives of the American continent, I will let their original discoverer and first christian acquaintance speak for them. I quote from "Brownell's Pioneer Heroes":

"These natives, the first of their race seen by European eyes, were beardless, of a copper color, were entirely naked, and adorned with a variety of fantastic paintings. Their dispositions appeared eminently childlike, simple and affectionate. In his journal the admiral quaintly remarks 'I am of the opinion that they would very readily become christians as they appear to have no religion,' and after describing the joy they manifested at receiving any trifling gift Columbus writes 'They cried to one another with loud voices 'Come and see the men who have come from heaven. Bring them victuals and drink!' Then came many of both sexes every one bringing something, giving thanks to God, prostrating themselves upon the ground, and lifting up their hands to heaven." After visiting the beautiful island of Cuba and discovering still other tribes of Indians he writes to his sovereign Ferdinand and Isabella, "They are a very loving race, and without covetousness; they are adapted to any use, and I declare to your Highnesses, that there is not a better country nor a better people in the world than these. They love their neighbors as they do themselves and no request from any of them is ever refused, but they rather unite acceptance of what they possess and manifest such a generosity they would give away their own hearts."

Subsequently in sailing to one of the other Islands, "Columbus usually on the alert was asleep in the cabin and the careless mariners ran the vessel on a shoal," and it was found necessary to unlade their vessel and take their effects to the shore. In this labor they received the voluntary assistance of their new made friends. The learned Peter Martyr in writing to the cardinal of Arragon in reference to this service says "They showed much humanity towards our men, and helped them with their lighter to unlade their broken ships, and that with such celerity, and cheerfulness that no friends for friends, or kinsmen for kinsmen, in such case moved with pity could do more."

With such unquestionable evidence of the superiority of character of the uncivilized, unchristianized native American to the savage of the present day, the question very naturally arises was the discovery of this country a triumph of humanity? Is a semi-civilization a general blessing?

A. G. —  
Washington April 11th, 1861.

SIGNIFICANT.—The activity in the government arsenal at West Troy, N. Y., still continues unabated. The Troy Times says that workmen were engaged all Saturday night and Sunday. A large load of ammunition was sent forward on Sunday. The ammunition sent consisted mainly of field cartridges, for the use of flying artillery.

More of the local military are offering their services to the government to-day. A meeting of citizens was held to-day, and arrangements made for a public meeting to sustain the government.

PITTSBURGH, April 15.  
The war news has created intense excitement here and business has almost suspended since Saturday. The President's proclamation has thoroughly aroused the military feeling.

Several companies volunteered to sustain the integrity of the Union.



## REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

(Continued from the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

CHARLESTON, April 14.

The steamer Nashville from New York, arrived here at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. A eye witness of the firing Friday night says it was terrifically grand, and reached a climax at 10 at night, when the sky was overcast by rain and clouds. The streets were filled with people nearly all night; also the houses and shipping, and every available place. Towards morning the firing diminished. A few hundred shots only were fired and replied to only occasionally by Sumter; when the fire and smoke was first seen issuing from Fort Sumter, it was supposed to be only a signal to the ships, which were in firing, apparently blockading the port, as they remained quietly at anchor.

Every one anxiously waited to see what the vessel would do, and fully expected the engagement would be a general one. At 10 o'clock a. m. Sumter was again seen to be on fire, the flames bursting through the roofs of houses within it. At this time Major Anderson scarcely fired a shot, while bomb shells and grape scattered like hail over him, and drove the soldiers under cover.

The iron battery at Cummings' Point, only 1,600 yards from Fort Sumter, kept up a continuous fire from its rifled cannon. The fire was regular and accurate. The sand battery was scarcely injured by the main fire kept up by Anderson. Scarcely a mile missed Sumter. The floating battery proved impotent.

Shells from the mortars at Mount Pleasant battery were thrown with great precision, while Sumter was on fire. Anderson was obliged to cease his cannonade to direct all his efforts to put it out. Twice he succeeded, and to do this his men had to go outside the walls and pass water through the port holes, being exposed to a terrible fire. This was not until the fort was on fire for the third time, and the flames had increased to an alarming extent. After a few moments he ordered them in and shut the holes, as the smoke was too thick to work them. At noon, the flames burst from every part of it, and the destruction was complete.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The following is the form of a call on the respective State Governors for troops issued through the War Department to-day.

Sir—Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, rebellion and invasion, &c., approved Feb. 28, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the rank of enlisted men, a quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, or until discharged. Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as possible by an officer or officers, to master it to the service and pay of the United States, at the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every other and man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of enlisted men, who is under 18 years of age, or over 45, or under 5, or who is not in full physical strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, one regiment each; Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee, 2 regiments each; New York 17 regiments; Pennsylvania 16 regiments; Ohio 13 regiments; New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, 4 regiments each; Illinois and Indiana, 6 regiments each; Virginia 4 regiments.

It is ordered that the quota shall consist of an aggregate of officers and men of 1780. The total thus to be called out is 73,910 men. The remainder, which constitutes 75,000 men under the President's proclamation will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

Hon John Covode has offered Gov. Curtin \$50,000 of the loan offered by Pennsylvania to arm and equip the troops ordered by that State.

A delegation of Pittsburgh merchants have made a similar statement.

WASHINGTON, April 16.  
Geo. N. Sanders has received the following despatch to Dean Richmond, August Belmont, Mayor Wood and others:

One hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy Pensacola. The entire south is under arms. The negroes are strengthening the military. The place will be quickly conquered. Northern democrats standing by the southern people will not be held responsible for Lincoln's acts. State sovereignty is fully recognized. Protect your social and commercial ties by resisting black republicanism and federal aggression. Pennsylvania, by her legislature should repudiate the war action. The commerce of Rhode Island and New York is safe when distinguishable. Hoist your flag. GEO. N. SANDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.  
When Maj. Anderson's quarters were on fire Gen. Beauregard sent orders of assistance before the white flag was run up. Sen. Wigfall received the sword of Major Anderson and returned it to him. The fleet is off Charleston.

BOSTON, April 15.  
A requisition was received by the governor this forenoon, for 2,000 troops, to report at Washington for service to-day, in accordance with this council was held, and the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th regiments of infantry were ordered to assemble on the common to-morrow, for the purpose of declaring the number requisite.

The most intense excitement exists among military men, and many who have served as officers in the Mexican war are particularly anxious to get power to raise companies or enlist in the ranks of those companies who are ordered for service.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.  
The excitement in this city has ceased. At the various military rendezvous, volunteers are enlisting rapidly, especially among the German population.

New York, April 15.  
A special Washington despatch to the Post intimates that such orders have been sent to Lieut. Slemmer, that he would probably open fire without waiting for an attack, if attempts were made to strengthen the position of the confederate states.

A company of federal troops left Fort Washington on the Potomac, to-day. Some Maryland troops will probably be soon called to act in defense of the federal capital.

More of the local military are offering their services to the government to-day. A meeting of citizens was held to-day, and arrangements made for a public meeting to sustain the government.

An immense meeting at City Hall opened by the mayor who introduced the venerable Wm. Wilkins as president. A resolution approving of the course of the legislative and executive branches of the state government in responding to the call of the president disregarding all partisan feelings, and pledging their lives and fortunes and sacred honor in defence of the Union, and appointing a committee of public safety, were adopted unanimously; also a resolution approving of the action of the Philadelphia banks for the prompt offer of money to the government.

The meeting was addressed by Judge Wilkins, Thos. M. Marsh, Hon. P. Shannon, W. Boomis, and other prominent citizens of all parties, which elicited immense applause. Adjourned with three cheers for the Union, constitution and enforcing the laws.

TOLEDO, April 15.

Immense gathering of citizens of all parties met to-night to express their sympathy with the government, and arrangements are being made to call for volunteers.

DETROIT, April 15.

Immense citizen's meeting to-day, to consider the present state of public affairs. Party issues are buried, and our people unite for the maintenance of the constitution and government. Volunteer companies are enrolling throughout the State, and are in readiness for any emergency.

Gov. Blair expected to call an extra session of the Legislature immediately.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.

Gov. Yates to-day issued a proclamation to convene the State Legislature at Springfield, April 23d, for the purpose of enacting such laws, and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary upon the following subject, to-wit:

More perfect organization and equipment of the militia of this State, and placing the same upon best footing, to render assistance to the general government in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws, protecting the property and rights of the people; also the raising such moneys and other means as may be required to carry on the foregoing objects.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.

The recent news has considerably paralyzed the people and they have not yet recovered from its effect. Companies are enlisting for the Southern Confederacy.

It is rumored that several companies start to-morrow. The citizens generally deplore the position of Lincoln's proclamation.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.

The excitement continues unabated. All private companies are filled and others are forming. A flying artillery company was organized to-night. The Governor is hourly receiving offers of troops from all parts of the State.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15.

The proclamation was received contemptuously and indignantly. The Union men denounce the administration. Great rejoicings at the surrender of Sumter.

MONTGOMERY, April 15.

Jeff. Davis' answer to President Lincoln's proclamation is rough and curt, it is as follows: "Fort Sumter is ours, and nobody is hurt."

With Morton, Pakenham and Potard, we under Old Abe our allegiance."

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 15.

Intense excitement prevails over the war news. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this afternoon on a few hours' notice. Speeches were made and strong resolutions passed to support the Government. The Zouaves are out, to a man. A man named Baines expressed secession sentiment, and the crowd hooted and followed him and prepared to egg him. He escaped to a saddler's shop, and the Marshal protected him from violence.

The militia are preparing for the requisition of the President. A strong feeling to enlist prevails.

BUFFALO, April 15.

The news of the past few days has caused great feeling in this city. A meeting this evening at the Court House was largely attended, and some hundreds have enlisted for immediate service. Enlistment is actively progressing. To-morrow night a meeting of citizens to sustain the Government is called. Millard Fillmore will preside.

TO-DAYS REPORT.

(Exclusive for the Daily Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.  
The Union pledge receiving many names. All favor the war measures and declare an unalterable determination to sustain the government, throwing aside all differences of political opinions.

New York, April 15.  
Quotations of Virginia money 15@25 per cent. discount. Ohio 2½ discount. Missouri 16@15 per cent discount.

LANCASTER, April 15.  
The volunteering is brisk. The judges and members of the bar after a speech by Hon. Thaddeus Stephens, renewed the oath to support the constitution. There was a call for a meeting to-day.

President Buchanan exhibits intense interest in the news from the south and participating in expression of a determination to sustain the government.

CHARLESTON, April 15.  
The alarm was given last night and early this morning by heavy booming of guns to seaward, at first it was thought an attempt was being made by the federal troops to land at Stono, but I learn from parties thence that the supposition was incorrect. The Isabella is taking in provisions. More engines have been sent to Sumter. The fort has been garrisoned, but it is necessary to cool off the magazines. They are very hot and they are afraid to open them lest they explode by ventilation. 12 bundles of powder are yet in the magazines.

CHARLESTON, April 15.  
A general order of Gen. Beauregard was issued on Sunday to the confederate troops. He orders that Major Anderson be allowed to evacuate on the same terms he asked before the surrender.

Gen'l Beauregard compliments the troops of the confederacy for their bravery, for the brilliant success which attends the hardships and privations in reducing the stronghold of the harbor. He says the great of arms was very great; compliments the gallant defenders of Fort Sumter; says they only executed the orders of their government, and concludes by ordering the return of shells fired.

The city is excited. It was rumored that a salute was fired in honor of the British consul, and that Great Britain had recognized our independence. The salute was fired when Major Anderson and his command left the Isabella to go aboard of the Baltic. He and his command are on their way home.

Capt. Foster sent a note to the city, addressed to his wife, saying he would meet her in New York on Thursday.

There are many small boats which remain with the fleet outside. All have muffled ears and oak looks. Great curiosity is manifested to know how the horses on board are to be used.

The news of North Carolina's seceding is received with great delight.

"The news from Virginia is considered as doubtful."

MONTGOMERY, April 15.

Prominent gentlemen in Virginia telegraphed to Montgomery that Virginia will probably secede to-morrow. Gen. Pillow has just arrived to offer Jeff. Davis a division of Tennessee troops. Everybody is delighted with the encouraging news from Virginia. Vice President Stephens has arrived to the President. President Lincoln will vacate his seat at Montgomery, the Vice President assuming his duties, and will make his headquarters at Richmond in ten days, with Gen. Beauregard as second in command. Gen. Bragg will take care of Pensacola.

The foregoing is by authority. The Cabinet will await President Lincoln's official proclamation before taking action.

PENSACOLA, April 15.

Shot have been landed at Fort Pickens by the Federal fleet.

There is no party in Delaware who favor the taking of Fort Delaware.

RICHMOND, April 15.

An ordinance of secession will pass within two days. The Governor will issue no proclamation till he receives an official copy of President Lincoln's proclamation. The Governor has received a notification of a requisition for 3000 men.

Sr. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 15.

It is understood that Gov. Fairbanks will convene the legislature of Vermont in extra session on Tuesday week. He will respond promptly to the call of the secretary of war for troops.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 15.

New Hampshire will respond promptly to the call of the president for troops.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.

An immense meeting was held last night at the chamber of commerce. Men of all parties participated, and the excitement was very great. The feeling is unanimous for asserting the authority of the government, and crowds of men are offering their services to the adjutant general. Two volunteer rifle companies were formed, and the preparations for war are decided and unmistakable. On motion of Mr. Cogswell, a committee was appointed consisting of J. B. D. Cogswell, D. Newhall and J. S. Brown, to draft resolutions expressive of sense of the meeting.

LONDON, April 3.

Funds declined ½ per cent., but closed steady. On the 4th, market opened more firm bank discount to six per cent.

LATER.

It is reported that Garibaldi and the Hungarians leaders have a perfect understanding. It is expected that the Hungarians will call call Hungarian ships from other ports.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull with slight decline on some sorts.

LATER.

Breadstuffs dull and closed with downward tendency.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Gov. Lecher in a private letter to a friend in Washington says he adheres to the opinion formerly expressed in favor of a central confederacy, if however there shall be further disruption the vote shall be the rule of his conduct; any sacrifice shall be made by him and if troubles come he will take his share in them.

A report was in circulation this afternoon that Gen. Scott has resigned, but meanwhile he was engaged with the secretary of war and Adj. Gen. Thomas.

CINCINNATI, April 16.

The citizens meeting last night was an immense affair. Men of all parties participated—one feeling manifested and that to sustain the Stars and Stripes at all hazards. Great activity prevails among the military, and all the companies are fast filling their ranks. The home guard for the defense of the city will consist of 10,000 men and is fast filling up. The merchants have stopped shipping goods to the south.

ADRIAN, April 16.

A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled on short notice last evening, irrespective of party. Resolutions unanimously adopted expressing sympathy with the administration and recommending the government to adopt such measures as will enable Michigan to co-operate with other states in maintaining the perpetuity of the institutions bequeathed by our ancestors. Similar meeting was held in Hudson.

MEMPHIS, April 15.

There is an intense excitement here to-night, and a tremendous meeting is being held. Memphis is out of the Union, there are no Union men here.

MONTGOMERY, April 15.

The public here are delighted that the Union is at an end and that we are now entirely justified in driving the invaders from our soil. No one here doubts the right of the Union to the result and the only regret is that president Lincoln does not head the expedition.

CLEVELAND, April 16.

Immense Union meeting here last night Mayor Flint presiding. It was addressed by Sen. Wade, D. K. Carter and others. Resolutions adopted sustaining the government, approving president's call for volunteers, recommending legislature to make appropriations of men and money, appointing committee to ascertain the efficiency of Cleveland military. Great unanimity of feeling prevailed, and speakers cheered wildly. Similar proceedings and large meeting at Norwalk, Ohio, last night.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The government acts with great energy and despatch. Preparations are making on the grandest scale for the effective suppression of the southern rebellion. The government will not limit itself to the number of volunteers called for, but will accept all the volunteers who may offer. Up to this morning, nearly one hundred thousand men were offered by telegraph by northern governors and commanding officers.

Scott thinks 25,000 men will concentrate here by the first of May.

Gov. Sprague's offer of 1,000 men was accepted, and the troops are expected on Thursday.

All forts, arsenals and armories in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will immediately receive strong garrisons. The Philadelphia banks telegraphed to Gov. Curtin here, tendering all the money he wanted for arming the state.

A number of witnesses to the bombardment of Fort Sumter have arrived here. All agree that Major Anderson fought bravely and earnestly, and did much more damage than was reported. Several insist on "having seen boat loads of dead and wounded brought in from the rebel batteries."

No more resignations in the army and navy will be accepted after this. Recusants will be court martialled.

Cassius M. Clay has arrived. He thinks Unionism in Kentucky is in the ascendant, but fears a conflict between Unionists and secessionists within that state.

Washington hears a decidedly warlike aspect. The streets are full of soldiers. Recruiting parties, with long files behind them, marched up and down the avenues all day to the tune of fife and drum.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

The mob have been ranging the streets, and making every one show Union colors. Search was made for the office of the Southern Monitor, in order to destroy the

forms and hang the editor. The paper is suspended.

Gen. Patterson was threatened with destruction. He is charged with secession. A heavy rain scattered the crowd. Several prominent southerners, with secession proclivities, received warning from the so-called vigilance committee.

## The Markets.

New York, April 16.

Flour market dull, heavy and 5c lower. Sales 6,000 bbls., 5.10a15c super state and western, 5.20a5.30 extra state, 5.25a5.50 common to medium extra western. Wheat heavy, dull and one cent lower. Sales 33,000 bu., 1.24a1.26 delivered for fair Chicago wheat, 1.28a1.30 Mil. club, 1.45a1.50 white.

Proceedings of the City Council.

ANNUAL MEETING.  
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1861.  
His honor, the Mayor,



**NEW DEAL**  
-AT-  
**DAIMER'S**

**DRUG and Tea Store.**

**PRICES TO CORRESPOND**  
with the  
**Price of Produce**  
and  
**VALUE OF MONEY.**

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of  
**MEDICINES**  
and  
**CHEMICALS,**

**Paints, Oils and Varnishes,**  
**PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,**  
**FLUID, OILS, &C.,**  
**Toilet and Fancy Articles,**  
**Patent Preparations and Specifics**  
to be found in market. Together with a full and varied  
stock of—  
**GROCERIES,**  
**WINES AND LIQUORS**  
for medical purposes.  
**SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,**  
**FRUITS AND FIXINGS**  
for Family Use.  
**Window Glass,**

**CLASS WARE,**  
**Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.**  
 All of which I will sell at prices to correspond with the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the country are now compelled to submit.  
 I will sell all kinds of  
**MEDICINES,**  
 CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESERVATIONS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND REFINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT, COARSE and fine, FLOUR, FLOUR, &c.,  
**LOWER**  
 than any other house in Jacksonville, for the same quality and style of goods, and  
**Deliver Them Free of Charge**  
 to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such as have wharves, say, by rail.

**BLACK AND GREEN,**  
as well as many other articles in which I deal, have be-  
come indispensable to all families that use them. To per-  
sons as have long dealt with me, I refer all new cus-  
tomers for information as to the quality of my goods,  
their prices, and my way of doing business.

A. PALMER,  
Drug and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Jansenville.

**COLOGNES!**

**TRY OUR**  
**Rose Geranium Cologne,**  
the cheapest and best  
**PERFUME**  
in market. We also make a superb  
**German and Prairie Flower**  
**COLOGNE.**

and sell them

**50 Per Cent Lower**

than the Indifferent Preparation from abroad sold by other dealers. **PALMER'S DRUG & FEA STORE.**  
West-End-avenue, Leicester.

**Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.**

CASH and the highest price paid for good fresh Eggs,  
/ run, Scotch Poultry, &c., at  
dec10dawt Near the Royal Mews.

**BUY YOUR**

**BURNING FLUID**

AT

**PALMER'S.**

He has it

**Fresh Every Day**

and sells it

**LOWEST FIGURES.**  
January 21st, 1890. JANUARY 21ST.

**Flour and Meal!**  
Best Superfine Flour and Fresh Corn Meal,  
**A** ALWAYS on hand at Mill Prices, and delivered free of charge, by **W. J. PALMER & CO.**  
January 17th, 1891. JANUARY 21ST.

**Carters and Pink Eye Potatoes.**  
Five Hundred Bushels Choice  
**CARTER AND PINK EYE POTATOES,**  
**A** Lowest Market Price, delivered Free of Charge in any part of the City.  
January 17th, 1891. PALMER'S.

**HOUSE LOTS**  
AT

**OFFER MY FINEST HOUSE LOTS IN PALMER.**  
 I offer my finest House Lots in Palmer, at  
 Northumberland station, east of the Depot and Rail-  
 road track, at  
**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**  
 I have also some eligible lots in my addition, west of  
 the Depot, which I will sell at prices within the reach  
 of all who desire to secure  
**A Cheap and Permanent Home**  
 In the city. Persons desiring  
**LARGER TRACTS,**  
 can be accommodated in the same neighborhood, with  
 parcels of land which I will sell at low figures.  
 Also, Business Lots on West Milwaukee street, for  
 Sale or Rent.  
**TERMS EASY, AND TITLE PERFECT.**  
 A. PALMER.  
 Drug and Toy Store, West Milwaukee street.  
 January 17th, 1861. Jan17dwtf

**NEW GOODS**

AND  
—AT—

# Reduced Prices WHEELCO'S.

JUST Received, a large lot of

## Fresh Fruits, &c., Hermetically Sealed,

bought within the last month, in New York and Baltimore, at very low prices, and are now sold at the same.

The following are some of the retail prices:

Fresh Pine Apples, per case 8 shillings.
“ Raspberries “ 3 “
“ Whiteberries “ 3 “
“ Blueberries “ 3 “
“ Cherries, black, red and yellow, 3 shillings.

The above are put up in wide-mouthed, full quart bottles, and are warranted to retain their natural flavor, and are wholly unlike dried fruit, or cooked fruit, or fruit preserved in sugar. The bottles are valuable when empty, for putting up your own “fruit again,” and can be used repeatedly: they are worth 12 shillings per dozen.

**FRESH PEACHES,**  
packed and stored, in three pound cans.  
Best Baltimore Peaches 40c  
Lobsters, do 35c  
Sardines, 2lb Pickles, bot., 50, 50, & 60c

**Catsup, Sauces, Jellies, &c.; &c.,**  
in good supply.

February 19th, 1861. shilohdwrt

**VAN AUKEN'S**  
**PATENT WASHING MACHINES.**  
This Labor saving Machine may be found at the  
Trenton Wash Works, N. Y. or at Mr. Swartz, on Main Street,  
Philadelphia.  
Its peculiar advantages are, it saves time, clothes and  
is a great deal of Hard Labor.

**REFERENCES.**  
American House, Janesville. Mrs. P. Baker, Janesville.  
Messrs. H. & C. Thompson, Wash. D.C.  
James Sutherland, MAR20C61

**Piano Forte and Organ!**  
MRS. B. SEACORD

**W**ILL be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it.

**PIANO, FORTE & ORGAN MUSIC,**  
Harmony and Through Bass, Residence on Jackson  
N. B. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils  
at the Methodist church.  
Janesville, Feb. 21, 1861. Inability

**JANESVILLE CITY HOTEL.**

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT.**  
A first class Hotel, near the Second National Bank, situ-  
ated near the Depot. The hotel is in good repair,  
and will be sold on very liberal terms for the buyer. Will  
also lease possession given immediately.  
Apply to  
**JOHN W. STEVENS,**  
of SUMNER, DULUTH, of Janesville.  
Janesville, April 1st, 1861.

**S**RUPITS, Molasses, Sugars, Oils, White Fish, Trout,  
Macacker, Codfish, Fresh Buttur and all other Gro-  
ceries at  
**COLUMBIA CO'S.**

**Teas! Teas!**  
**THE** very best in the city can be had at the Drug  
 and Grocery Store of **COLWELL & CO.**  
**100** TONS of Woolen Rugs wanted by  
**O. J. DEARBORN.**  
 Main street, Janesville. **sep20-42m**



